



## EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

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Level: CIE IGCSE Geography

Subject: Geography

Topic: IGCSE Geography

Type: Topic Question

2002

XVIII

1583

Geography CIE IGCSE

To be used for all exam preparation for 2025+

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# GEOGRAPHY

# IGCSE

## Key skills

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**Paper 1**

**Question 1**

Study Fig 1, which shows the age structure of size countries.

Age Group	Percentage of population					
	Country A	Country B	Country C	Country D	Country E	Country F
65 and over	18.3	4.1	5.5	13.2	3.1	17.3
15–64	63.0	59.1	61.6	70.3	69.3	67.6
0–14	18.7	36.8	32.9	16.5	27.6	15.1

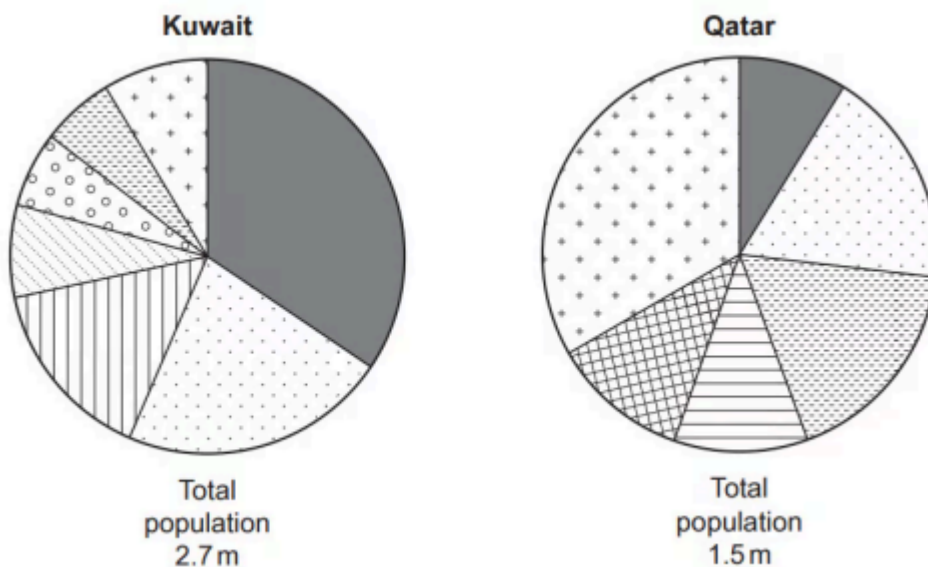
**Fig 1**

Suggest Reasons why populations in MEDCs such as country A and country F are ageing

**[5 marks]**

**Question 2**

Study Fig.1.1, which shows information about the population of Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which are MEDCs.



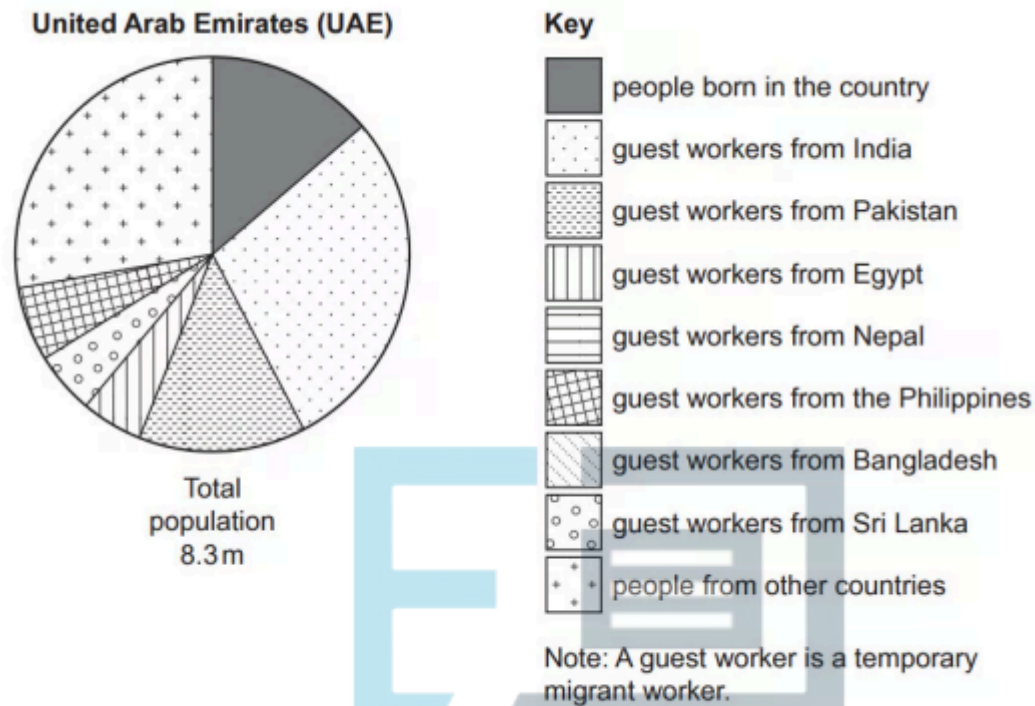


Fig. 1.1

- (i) Which country shown in Fig. 1.1 has the highest total population? [1]
- (ii) Identify the country shown in Fig. 1.1 which has:
- the largest proportion of the population who were born there
  - the same proportion of guest workers from India and Pakistan.
- (iii) Compare the countries of origin of guest workers in Kuwait and the UAE. [2]

[3]



(iv) Describe two benefits and two disadvantages of large numbers of guest workers for countries such as Kuwait and the UAE.

Benefit 1 .....

Benefit 2 .....

Disadvantage 1 .....

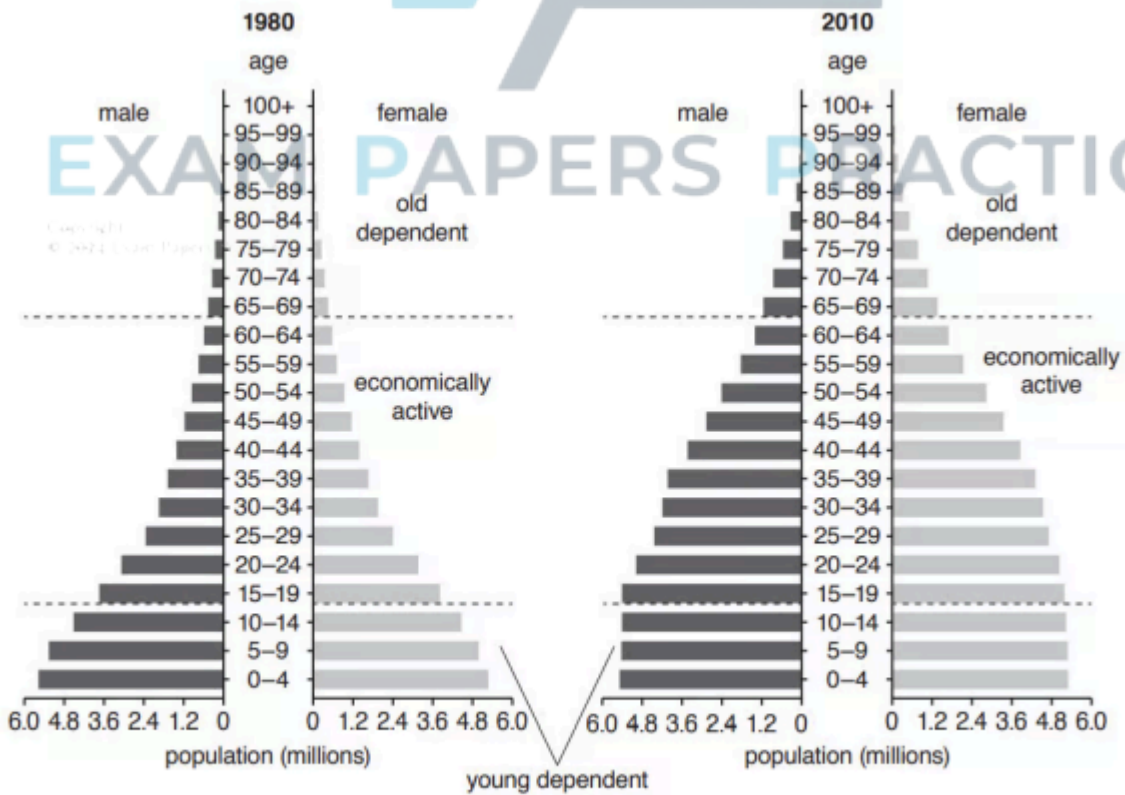
Disadvantage 2 .....

[4]

[10 marks]

### Question 3

Study Fig 1.2, which shows population pyramids of the structure of Mexico's population in 1980 and 2010.



Suggest ways in which a large young dependent population is likely to cause problems for a country.

[5]

[5 marks]

**Question 4**

Study Fig.1.3, which is a population pyramid for the United Arab Emirates (UAE), an MEDC.

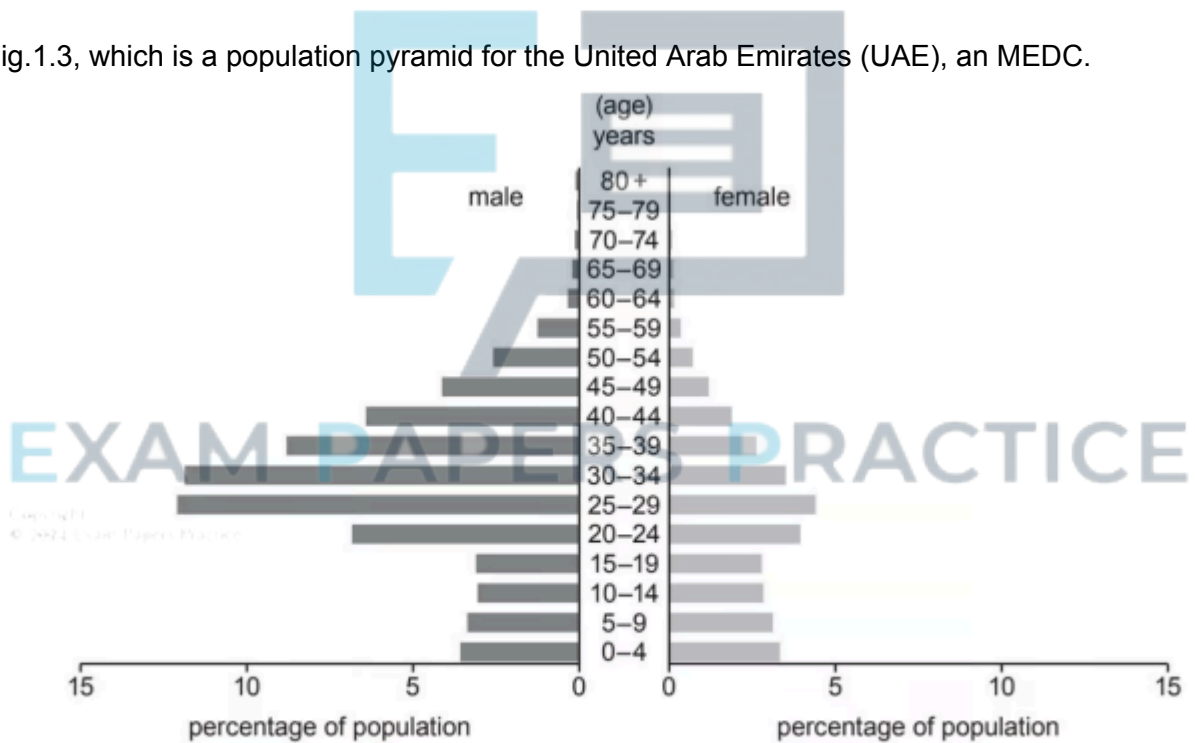


Fig. 1.3

Most of the migration to the UAE is voluntary migration. Describe the attractions (pulls) of MEDCs, such as the UAE, to migrants from LEDCs.

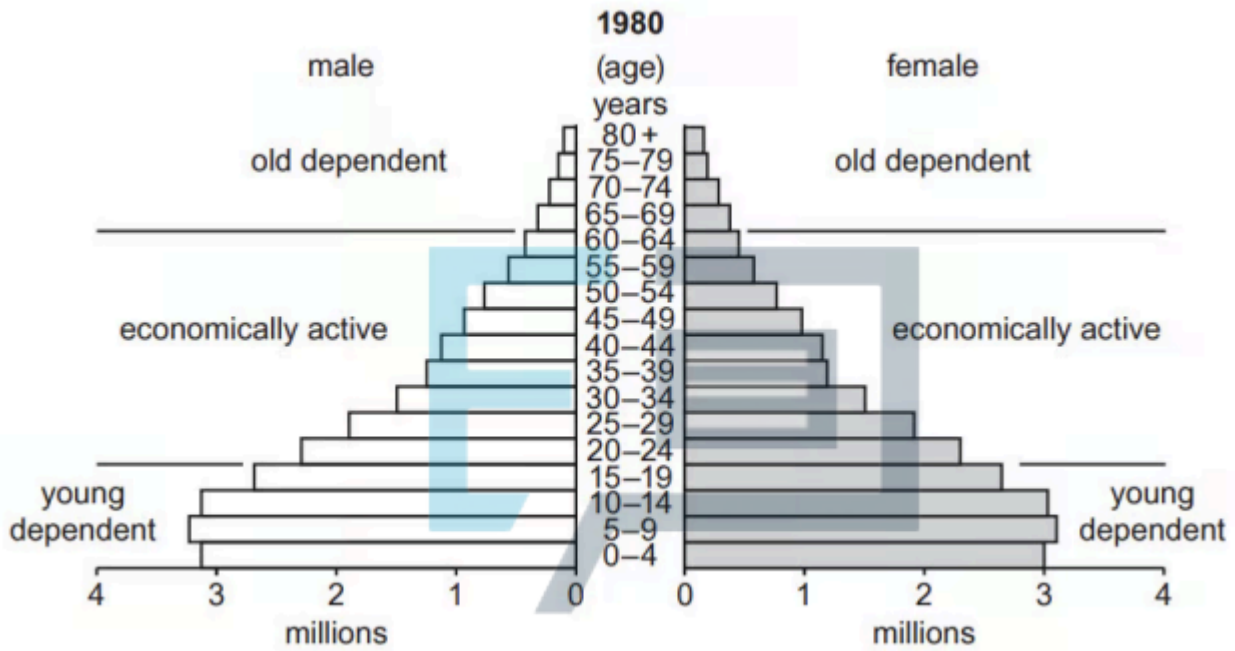
[5]

[5 marks]



Question 5

Study Fig.1.1, which shows information about the population structure of Thailand (an LEDC in Southeast Asia) in 1980 and 2015.



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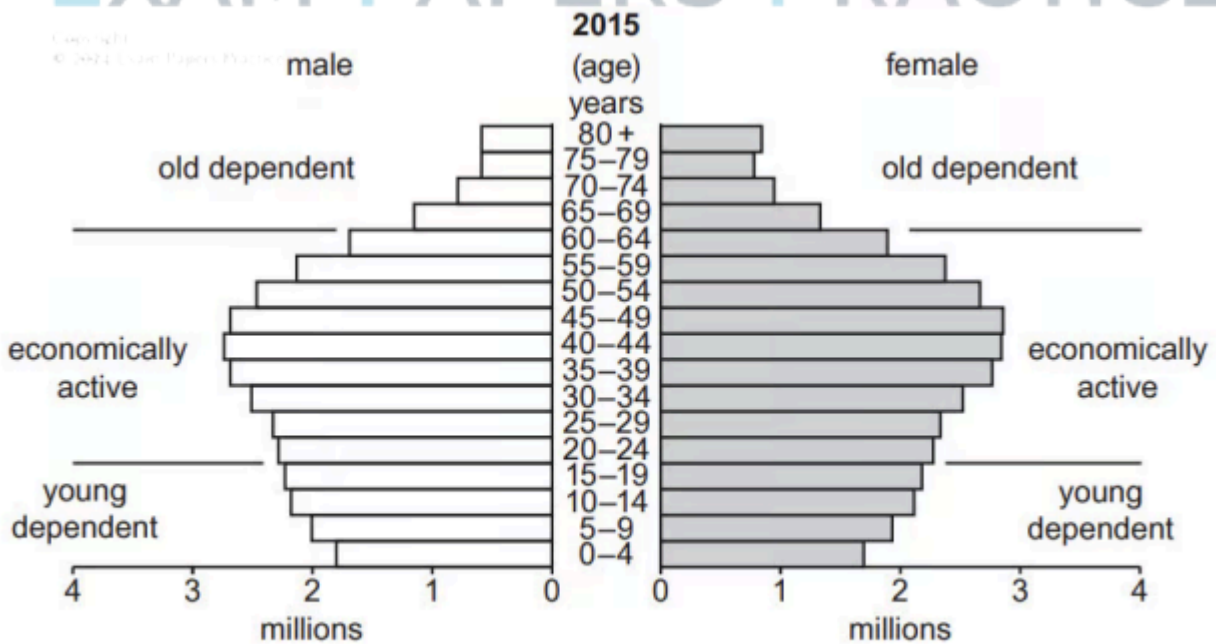


Fig. 1.1

Suggest Reasons for the decrease in the number of young dependents in Thailand between 1980 and 2015.

[4]  
[4 marks]

**Question 6**

Study Fig.1.2, which predicts how the number and percentage of people aged 65 and over in Australia (an MEDC) may change between 2017 and 2057.

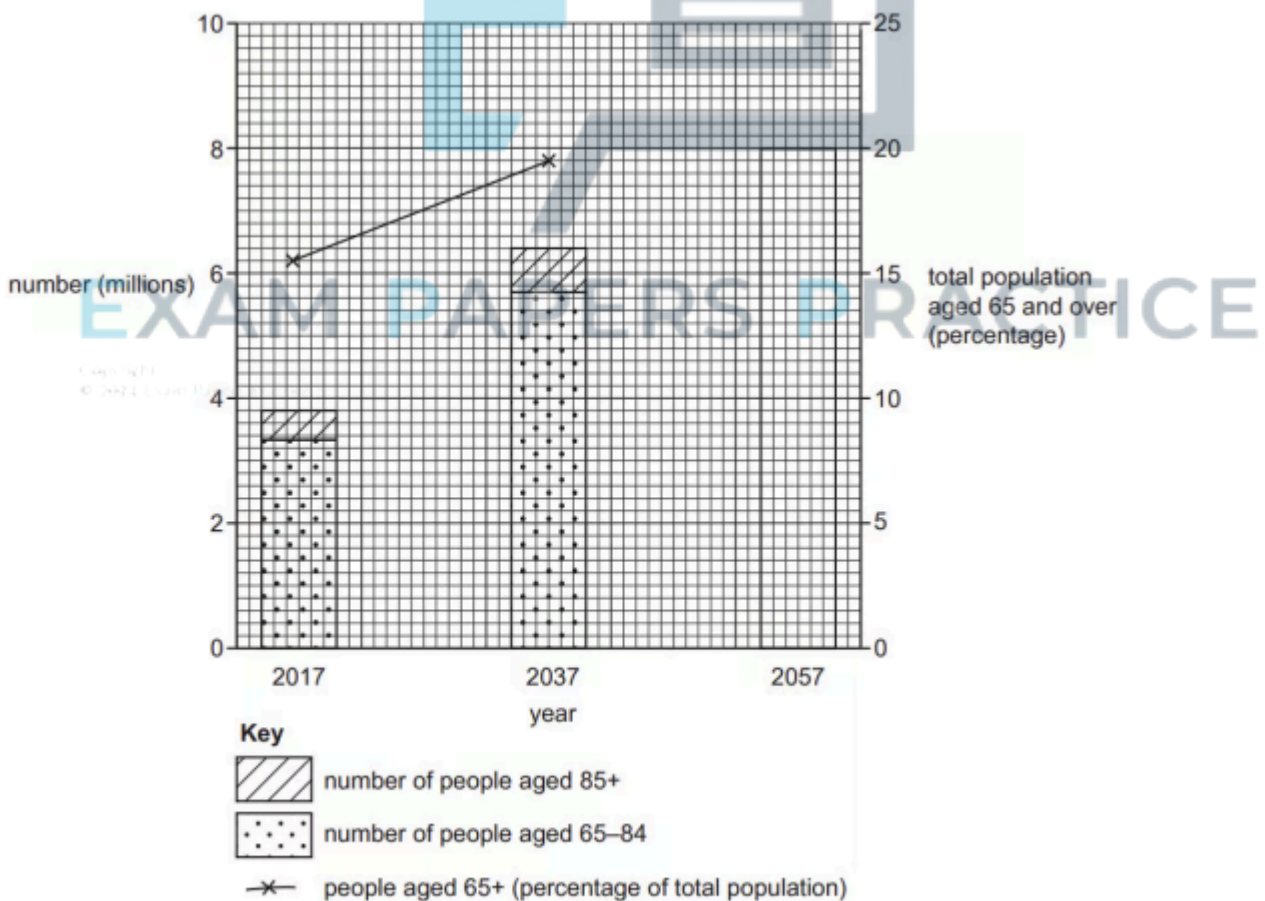


Fig. 1.2



Explain why increasing numbers of people aged 65 and over may cause problems for MEDCs, such as Australia.

[5]

[5 marks]

**Question 7**

Study Figs.1.1 and 1.2, which show the population structure for a rural and urban area in Tanzania (an LEDC in Africa).

Fig.1.1 is the population structure of rural Ifakara.

Fig.1.2 is the population structure of urban Ifakara.

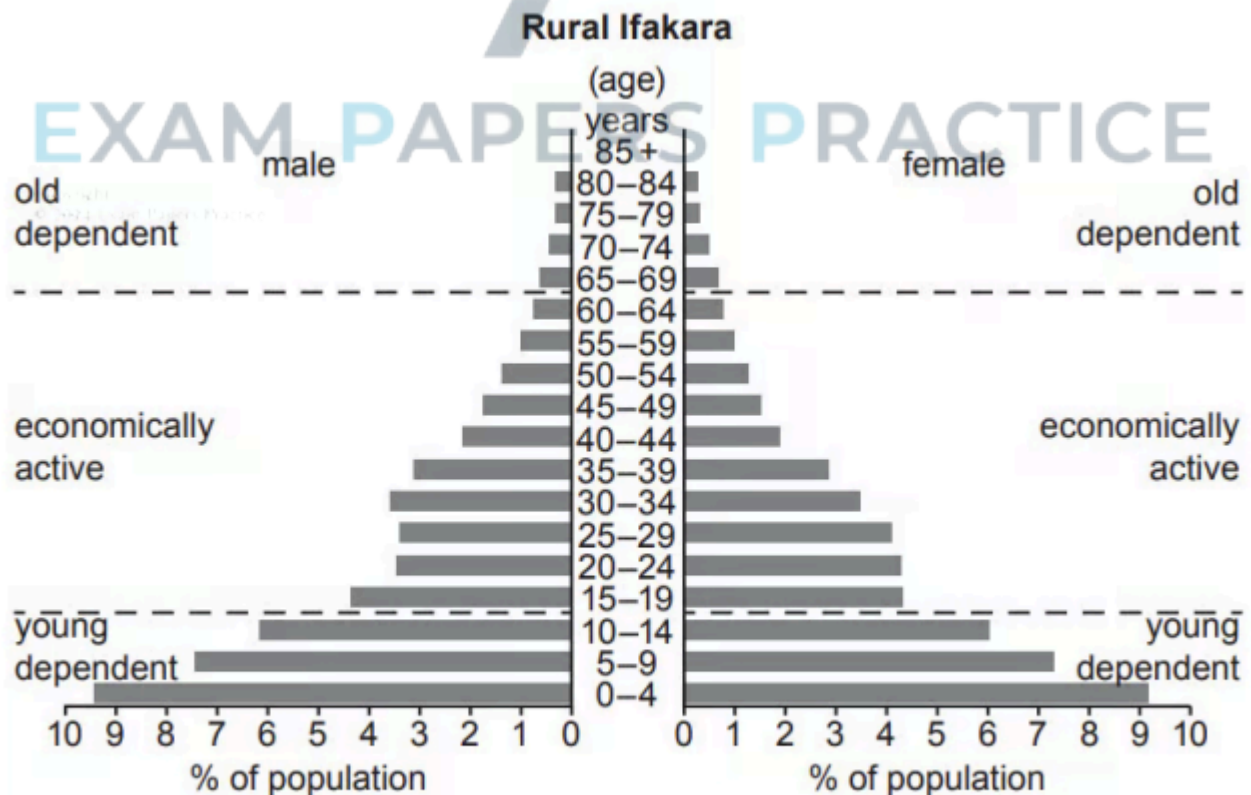


Fig. 1.1



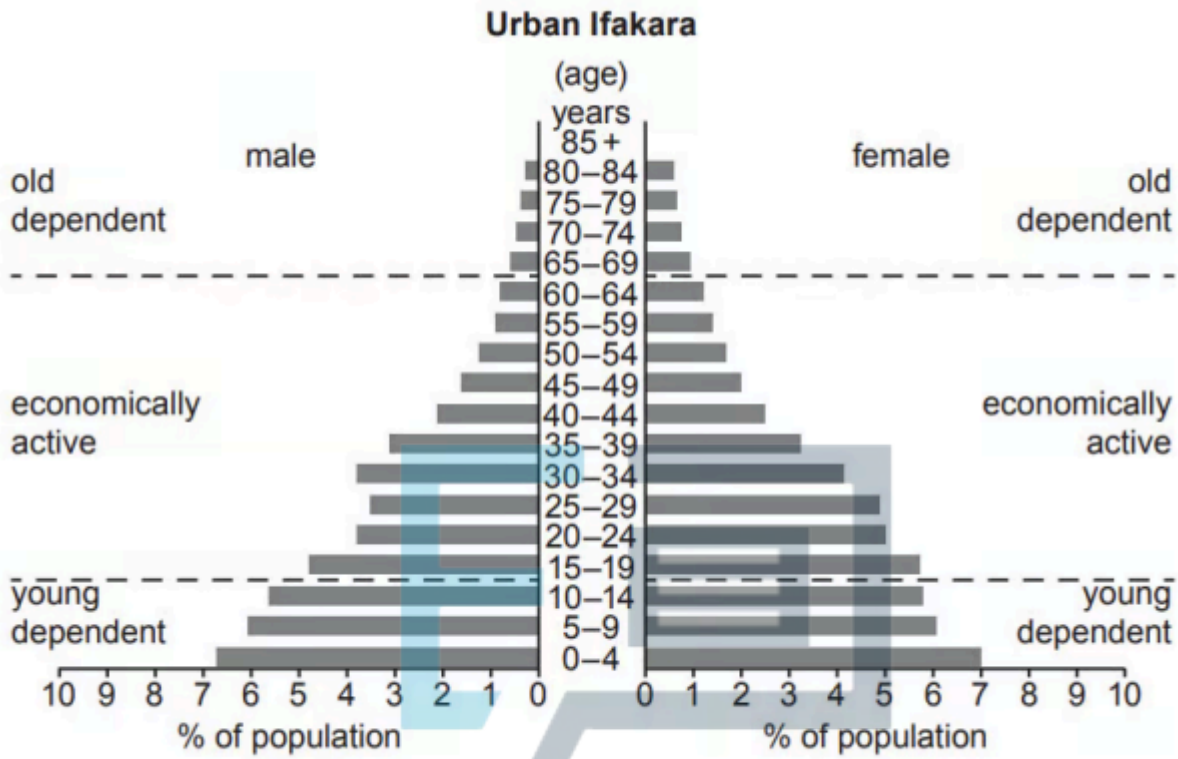


Fig. 1.2

Suggest Reasons why birth rates are high in rural areas of Tanzania.

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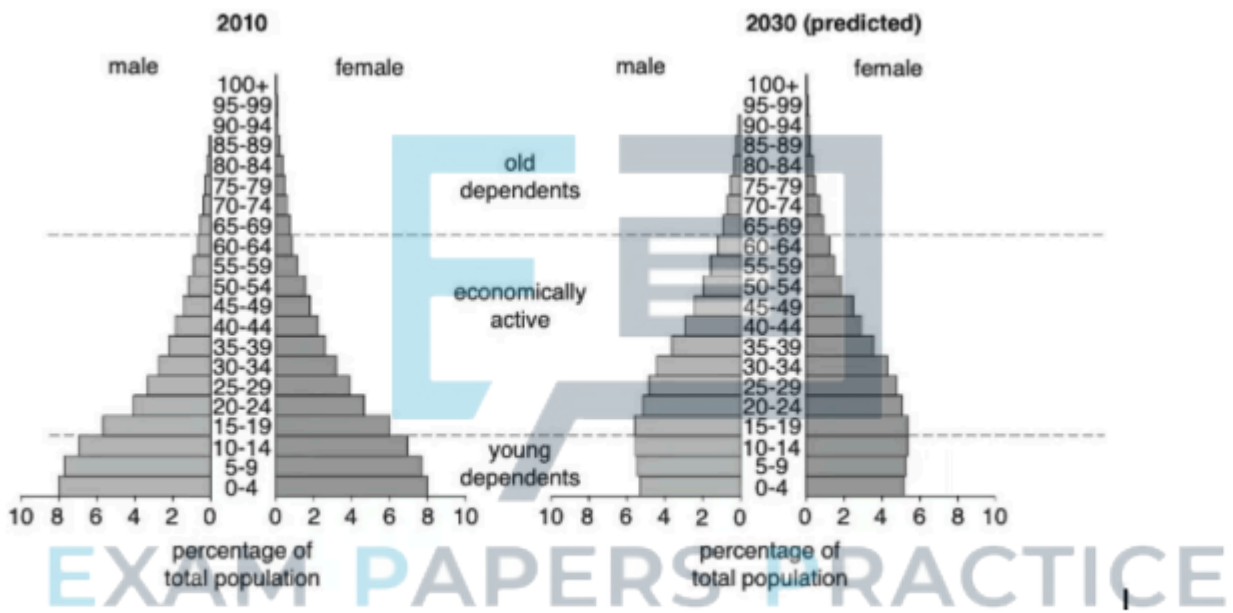
[4]

[4 marks]

**Paper 2**

**Question 1**

Study Fig.1, which shows information about the population structure of Ethiopia in 2010 and 2030 (predicted).



**Fig 1 - Population Pyramids**

Describe how the total percentage population aged 5 to 9 and aged 65 to 69 is predicted to change between 2010 and 2030

Aged 5 to 9 years

.....

Aged 65 to 69 years

.....

**[4 marks]**

## Question 2

Study Fig.1, which shows information about the population structure of Japan in 2013 and 2030 (predicted).

- (i) Suggest problems that may be caused by the changes in population that you have shown in Fig 1. [4]
- (ii) Suggest reasons why the birth rate in MEDCs, such as Japan, may be low. [4]
- [8 marks]



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